



**Every Woman Counts
Expenditure and Caseload
First Biannual Report to the Legislature
Fiscal Year 2018-19**

**California Department of Health Care Services
Benefits Division**

**Every Woman Counts
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Services**

Senate Bill 97 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 52, Statute of 2017) amended Health and Safety Code Section 104151(b), which states:

...each year the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) shall provide the fiscal and appropriate policy committees of the Legislature with biannual updates on caseload, estimated expenditures, and related program monitoring data for the Every Woman Counts (EWC) Program. These updates shall be provided no later than February 28 and August 31 of each year. The purpose of the updates is to provide the Legislature with the most recent information on the program, and shall include a breakdown of expenditures for each six-month period for clinical service activities, including, but not limited to, office visits and consults, screening mammograms, diagnostic mammograms, diagnostic breast procedures, case management, and other clinical services.

This biannual report includes Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-19 program data, updates on caseload, and estimated expenditures for the period July 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018.

EWC Caseload

The first biannual observed caseload¹ was 87,919 women. The observed caseload is cumulative since July 1, 2018.

Actual Expenditures through the First Half of FY 2018-19

Related Program Monitoring Data: Type of Claim	Total Claims	Total Amount Paid*
Office Visits and Consults	66,356	\$1,911,935.62
Screening Mammograms	48,987	\$5,149,414.68
Diagnostic Mammograms	13,520	\$1,470,930.92
Diagnostic Breast Procedures	6,176	\$214,839.75
Other Clinical Services ²	70,811	\$4,630,480.85
Case Management ³	7,027	\$351,150.00
Grand Total	212,877	\$13,728,751.82

Note: This summary includes data for paid claims for breast and cervical cancer screening services, however, it does not include data for denied claims.

*The data presented in this chart is limited to claims invoiced for services provided from July 1, 2018, through December 28, 2018, adjudicated as of January 17, 2019. Therefore, the reported claims data does not represent the total expenditures for the period and cannot be compared to data provided through other formal processes (e.g., Budget Estimates).

1 Caseload is defined as the sum of program recipients, by unique client identification number, who received at least one paid service during reporting period.

2 Other Clinical Services include cervical screening and diagnostic services, and pathology procedures for both the breast and cervical cancer screening programs.

3 Case management is paid at \$0 for normal screening results and \$50 for abnormal screening results. The policy for \$0/\$50 has been implemented in the claims payment system.

Current Expenditures for FY 2017-18

Related Program Monitoring Data: Type of Claim	Total Claims	Total Amount Paid*
Office Visits and Consults	160,600	\$4,640,053.84
Screening Mammograms	119,990	\$11,807,848.31
Diagnostic Mammograms	40,717	\$3,756,601.81
Diagnostic Breast Procedures	14,848	\$548,857.97
Other Clinical Services	164,467	\$8,995,560.61
Case Management	16,364	\$813,557.62
Grand Total	516,986	\$30,562,480.16

Note: This summary includes data for paid claims for breast and cervical cancer screening services; however, does not include data for denied claims.

*The data presented in this chart is for claims with dates of service from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018, adjudicated as of January 18, 2019. Some services rendered during this period have not yet been invoiced, or paid; therefore, this reported data cannot be compared to data provided through other formal processes (e.g., Budget Estimates).

EWC Activities for this first biannual report for FY 2018-19 (July 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018):

California Pink Ribbon License Plate:

As of November 30, 2018, the Department of Motor Vehicles issued 5,198* breast cancer awareness special interest license plates, 29 of which were motorcycle license plates. Revenue generated from the breast cancer awareness special interest license plates will provide early breast cancer detection services to uninsured and underinsured women, and raise breast cancer awareness and prevention efforts.

* Per the last bi-annual report (*Second Biannual Report to the Legislature Fiscal Year 2017-18*), 7,691 breast cancer awareness special interest license plates reflected license plate transactions, and not license plates issued.

EWC Health Education and Communications:

In October of 2018, EWC launched a year-long Twitter campaign utilizing the DHCS twitter account. The campaign strives to educate and improve the overall health of communities served, and provide cancer and general health education through targeted messaging. Although the messages are typically about general health care issues, some have specifically highlighted breast and cervical cancer awareness.

Below are two example tweets:

- *“If breast cancer is found early, the chance of survival is very high. Find a provider: <http://dhcs.ca.gov/OPL> #BreastCancer #BreastCancerAwareness #BCSM #BCAM”*
- *“If you have already been diagnosed with #breastcancer, find a BCCTP enrolling provider. Call 1-800-824-0088 or visit <http://dhcs.ca.gov/OPL> #BreastCancer #BreastCancerAwareness #BCSM #BCAM”*

Health Educators (HE) and Community Health Workers (CHW) conducted 199 health education classes, reaching out to over 1,725 people throughout California. In addition, HE and CHW attended 190 community events, reaching over 3,792 attendees that included rural/indigenous, American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, African American, refugees, and the general population.

In August 2018, Washington State Attorney General (AG), Bob Ferguson, and Washington State Secretary of Health, John Wiesman, announced that millions of dollars were recovered from a bankrupt charity scam, involving the Breast Cancer Prevention Fund (BCPF), a nonprofit organization. BCPF claimed that money raised through a commercial fundraiser organization, Legacy Telemarketing, was used to provide mammograms for uninsured and underinsured women in Washington, California, and Texas. The AG filed suit against the trustees of BCPF, finding that less than a fifth of the money raised went to the appropriate cause, and the BCPF organization declared bankruptcy. A bankruptcy court approved a settlement agreement for each state, and the AG retained discretion to distribute restitution pro rata. Based on the approximate percentages raised in each state, DHCS, EWC Program received over \$632,000. These funds will be used to provide low-or no-cost mammograms, or analogous cancer screenings to uninsured or underinsured women.

EWC Bi-annual Reports to the Legislature are posted on line on the DHCS website: <http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Pages/Reports2thelegislature20182019.aspx>